

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER REPORT
HONGKONG
July 23, 1917

July 23, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 93 93

July 23, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 90 94

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MONDAY, JULY 23, 1917.

香港 第三廿月七英華報

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

ANOTHER RAID ON ENGLAND.

WARM RECEPTION GIVEN TO ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

Bombs Dropped on Felixstowe and Harwich.

London, July 22, 2.30 p.m.
Gun-firing in London this morning caused rumours of an air raid, but apparently it was only a warning.

An Isle of Thanet correspondent reports that at 8.30 this morning sirens were sounded in a number of towns on the Thanet Coast, and that British aeroplanes were seen in the air. A squadron thereof proceeded to the point whence firing was afterwards heard, while a squadron of biplane aircraft soon afterwards went in the same direction. The signal "All clear" was given at 9.20 o'clock.

Raiders' Formation Broken Up.

London, July 22, 3.55 p.m.

A British official message states—A squadron of between fifteen and twenty-one aeroplanes approached Felixstowe and Harwich at 8 o'clock this morning and dropped some bombs; but heavy anti-aircraft fire caused the formation to split, a part returning overseas and a part proceeding southwards to the Essex Coast.

The raiders were constantly engaged with gunfire and they proceeded homeward without dropping any more bombs.

Our aeroplanes pursued the raiders out to sea, heavily engaging them, but visibility was low and observation difficult.

Eight people were killed and twenty-five injured at Felixstowe and Harwich.

One Machine Brought Down.

London, July 22, 9.15 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the air raid casualties are now eleven killed and twenty-six injured.

The damage is insignificant.

A Flying Corps patrol engaged the raiders on returning to Belgium and brought down one at sea near the coast.

Air Battle in Essex.

London, July 22.

An air battle of an hour's duration took place over Essex this morning.

Seven German aeroplanes appeared at 8.30 from the south-east, proceeding in a westerly direction. British aeroplanes compelled them to turn seaward and the rattle of machine guns and bursting shells was heard as the raiders came over.

Three British aeroplanes surrounded a German and drove her westward. All four disappeared in the haze.

Other British aeroplanes chased the Germans to the east at a great height, and soon all disappeared.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Its Causes and Some Remedies.

London, July 22.

The Report is published of the Commission of Enquiry into Industrial Unrest, announced in a speech by Mr. Lloyd George which was cabled on May 25.

Mr. Barnes, summarising the reports of eight District Commissions, says they show a strong feeling of patriotism among employers and employed, who are determined to help the State in the present crisis. Feelings of revolutionary character are not entertained by the bulk of the workmen; on the contrary, the majority are sensible of the national difficulties.

All the Commissioners emphasise that the leading cause of unrest is the increased cost of living, the unequal distribution of food and the belief in profiteering. The operation of the Munitions of War Act has undoubtedly been a serious cause, particularly in the restriction on the workman in selecting his sphere of labour, while changes of working conditions, especially the introduction of female labour, have been made without consultation of the workpeople.

The causes of unrest which are local and not universal include inadequate housing, liquor restrictions and industrial fatigues. There is also a prevailing feeling that pledges are no longer observed as before the war, and there is woeful uncertainty as regards the industrial future.

The Commissioners recommend, *inter alia*:—Firstly, the immediate reduction of food prices, the Government to some extent bearing the increased cost of living, and a better system of distribution; secondly, that labour shall participate in the affairs of the community as partners rather than as servants; thirdly, closer contact between employer and employed; fourthly, that a larger discretion be granted to Pensions Committees in the treatment of discharged soldiers; fifthly, that agricultural wages in the western area be raised to 25/- weekly; and, sixthly, that coloured labour should not be employed at the ports.

MR. CHURCHILL SPEAKS.

An Appeal for Comradeship.

London, July 22.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee, briefly touched upon his immense responsibilities early in the war, and concluded by saying that this is not time for party politics, still less for personal feuds. Comradeship, and co-operation among all parties and classes were essential when Britain was bearing the burden as the centre of a League of nations.

CORN PRODUCTION BILL.

London, July 22.

The opposition to the Corn Production Bill centres round the demand by a section of Members of Parliament that the minimum wage be fixed at 30/- instead of 25/-.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA.

An Appeal to Support the Government.

London, July 22.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, M. Kerensky, in a message sent to Helsingfors and other ports, says the disturbances in Petrograd, organised by German agents, have been suppressed, and arrests are proceeding. He appeals to all to rally to the Government.

Strong Action by M. Kerensky.

London, July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says M. Kerensky, in an Order to the Army and Navy, reviews the revolt at Kronsstadt and the sedition in the Baltic Fleet, which led to the outbreak in Petrograd and obliged the arrest of a deputation from the Baltic Fleet in Petrograd. M. Kerensky therefore orders the dissolution of the Central Committee of the Baltic Fleet, the selection of a new Committee and the despatch to Petrograd, for trial, of all suspects in the Fleet. If the Order is not executed, then the Kronsstadt detachments and the crews of the battleships Petropavlovsk, Republic and Slava, which disgraced themselves, will be branded as traitors and will be rigorously treated.

A Democratic Republic?

London, July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on Friday, says that Ministers, till the early morning, discussed the immediate proclaiming of Russia as a Democratic Republic, but final decision was postponed till the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates have pronounced their opinion.

General Korniloff's Appointment.

London, July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says General Korniloff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the South-Western Front in succession to General Goutor.

Off to the Front.

London, July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on Saturday, says M. Kerensky has again started for the Front.

Baltic Fleet Deputation Released.

London, July 22.

A Petrograd message states that a deputation from the Baltic Fleet was released last night, at the instance of the Central Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

The Nation First.

London, July 22.

A Russian wireless official message states:—The Provisional Government has issued a manifesto to the Army saying:—"Three weeks ago, in accordance with the War Minister's order, the armies on the South-Western Front took the offensive with a mighty and revolutionary impulse, taking 36,000 prisoners. The names of the principal July 1st Regiments are entered on the record of the Revolution. These heroic fighters, although threatened at the front by German bayonets and at the rear by a treacherous mutiny, held their honour and the Fatherland's existence, together with the success of the Revolution, more precious than their lives. The nation's forces suppressed the mutiny in the interior, but the Revolution is still in great danger. The external enemy having gathered strength and assumed an offensive, which is cunningly coupled with the traitorous blow in the rear. The soldiers go forward heedless of the cowards, to save the freedom of the Fatherland."

Crisis Nearly Over.

London, July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Government crisis is nearly over. The Socialist Ministers, in agreement with the Executive Committee, have issued an ultimatum demanding immediately the proclamation of the Republic; the abolition of all class divisions, ranks, badges, medals; the reform of the land, financial and economic systems; firm measures against the counter-revolution; and the dismissal of all unfitful officials. The resignation of Prince Lvov is due to the disagreement of the Socialists on the question of land reform.

Disorders Denounced.

London, July 22.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the General Staff at the Romanian Front has telegraphed to M. Kerensky, and the Petrograd Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, denouncing the disorders in Petrograd as treason to the Revolution and the Army, also demanding the most stringent measures, including an armed force against the rebels, and declaring its readiness to support the Government and the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates in every way, and to employ armed force if necessary.

Disloyal Regiment Surrenders.

London, July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing on July 21, states that the First Machine-Gun Regiment has surrendered its guns and rifles. Prince Lvov not only disagreed with his colleagues as regards Land Reform, which he considered would prove ruinous to Russia, but opposed the immediate proclamation of the Republic and contested that the Constituent Assembly was the proper body to decide these. He also disapproved of the dissolution of the Duma Council and that the policy of the whole Government must be guided by the All-Russian Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates Congress's decisions.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Operations Favour British.

London, July 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Painful unsuccess last night to the north-west of St. Quentin and the south of Lens resulted in our favour.

We slightly advanced our line to the south-east of Monchy le Preux.

Hostile artillery is active at Lens, Armentieres and on the canal.

A Powerful German Attack.

London, July 22.

A French communiqué states:—There has been a violent enemy bombardment with heavy shells on the Aisne front from Chivry-en-Santerre to the south of Corbeny. It was most intense from Hurepoix, as far as the east of Craonne.

The Germans at daybreak powerfully attacked on this front with fresh troops brought up on the previous evening.

Bapaume, Hucquelain and Casselain plateaux, hostile waves of assault were shattered by fire and thrown back on their own trenches, being unable to reach our lines.

Our heavy batteries dispersed enemy masses to the south of the Aisne with severe losses. Simultaneously, our masses bristled with repulsive violence on the Casselain and California plateaux. The artillery duel continued with repulsive intensity along the whole region.

The enemy was most actively during the night on both banks of the Meuse.

There was an artillery duel of a most lively character in the regions of Avocourt, Bazeilles and the whole of the St. Mihiel sector.

The Germans attacked at two points north of Bazeilles. After a sharp fight, in which the enemy suffered serious losses, we completely drove them out of some of the elements in which they had gained a footing.

Two enemy attempts to reach our trenches on the heights of the Meuse, near Bouchot and Chevaliers woods, failed. We took some prisoners.

A German Charm.

London, July 22.

A German official message says:—We successfully penetrated French positions at Bray and Cerny.

A Terrible Battle.

London, July 22.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official message says that the battle at Chemin des Dames on the 20th instant was most desperate and most murderous. The German Command displayed the same pitiless recklessness for life as at Verdun, sacrificing regiment after regiment of picked troops, the battle ending in a frightful holocaust, in which our regiments vied with each other in heroism.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

A Wide Breach Created.

London, July 22.

Despatches from Galicia state that the breach in the Russian front is twelve versts broad and ten versts deep.

Much Fighting Reported.

London, July 22.

A German wireless official message says:—The enemy's fighting activity has increased generally on the Eastern Front.

Despite the bad roads, we pressed on and reached the Brest-Tarapol Railway at several points, everywhere defeating newly-brought-up Russians.

There have been desperate encounters with the Seventh Russian Army near Brestiany. They also are yielding to the increasing pressure of our units.

We captured prisoners, booty and some rich war stores at Jezernia.

The Russians strongly attacked between Kreva and Smorgon but broke down heavily. Fresh fighting has broken out.

THE REICHSTAG ADJOURNS.

London, July 22.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Reichstag has adjourned till August 20, against the votes of the Independent Socialists.

THE KAISER ON THE WARPATH.

London, July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen states that the Kaiser has gone to the Eastern front.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

Petrograd, July 22.

M. Kerensky concluded his speech by saying: Treason has brought the country to the brink of a precipice. The German armies have already assumed the offensive and the enemy's foot may try to profit by the chaos. Draconian measures are necessary to end the confusion. The army has already done something and the foot should follow.

(Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

HUGE BRITISH WAR VOTE.

London, July 20.

It is expected that the vote of credit on Tuesday will be for £200,000,000, making £1,490,000,000 since the war began.

GERMANY AND NEUTRAL

NOTICES.

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
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The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new proprietorship and Management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining rooms facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.

Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths, Swimming Pool, Tennis Court and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to

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is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

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Gold Medal International Medical Congress Exhibition.
By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.

Builds Bonnie Babies

To be obtained at all Chemists & Stores.
ASK YOUR DOCTOR!

GENERAL NEWS.

A Veteran French Soldier.
There is in the French Army a soldier named Montserrat who is 81 years old. He was for over two years in captivity, having been taken at Lille. Then the Germans liberated him, and as so long as he arrived in Paris he enlisted.

"Unpatriotic and Inopportune."
A Socialist journalist of Carrara gave the name of Wagner to his newly-born baby, but the local magistrates annulled the registration on the ground that it was unpatriotic and inopportune to give a child such a name and that it would prejudice the child's future.

American Doctors and the War.
Colonel Goodwin, of the British Army, addressed a recruiting meeting, attended by 1,000 doctors, at the Yale Club, New York. One hundred and seventy-four doctors afterward signed applications for commissions in the reserve corps.

Tuberculosis Rampant in Vienna.
Deaths from tuberculosis in Vienna have greatly increased in number since the outbreak of war. There were 6,222 in 1914, 7,910 in 1915, 9,651 in 1916, and 3,076 during the first three months of this year. Every third death in Vienna is due to tuberculosis.

"Simplified Shopping."
A "simplified shopping" scheme has been introduced at Harrow. Information is received from grocers and provision dealers each week of the stocks they have of flour substitutes, and this is circulated, customers being thus enabled to avoid the trouble of going from shop to shop to make purchases.

Germans Short of Coal.
In the Lokalausgabe of May 26 appears a telegram from Posen stating that three women, who were caught stealing coal from a train at the station of Gneisen, were summarily shot. Great coal shortage is reported from Berlin. Firewood also fetches very high prices.

Resignation of Sir R. McBride.
Sir Richard McBride has resigned the position of Agent-General for British Columbia, on account of serious illness, and is expecting to return to British Columbia. Mr. J. H. Turner, at the request of the Government of British Columbia, has taken over the duties of the London Agency, temporarily.

Shrewsbury Headmaster Found Scholarships.
The Rev. Henry Whithead Moss, Prebendary of Hereford since 1877, and for forty-two years Headmaster of Shrewsbury School, of Highfield Park, Headington, Oxford, has left estate of the gross value of £155,354, including powerfully of the net value of £148,925. The testator gives one tenth of his net estate to various public institutions, including a sum of £2,000 to Shrewsbury School for a scholarship for boys under fourteen and a half years of age on the day of election into the school who are unable through insufficient means to attend the school without help.

Peer's Estate of £1,000,000.
The Right Hon. Samuel Cudliffe, second Lord Masham, of Swinton, Masham, Yorks, chairman of Lister and Co. (Limited), silk spinners and manufacturers, J. P. for the North Riding of Yorks, who died on January 24 last, aged 59, son of the first Baron, left, estate of the gross value of £1,016,150, of which £1,005,498 is not personalty. Probate of his will with codicils has been granted to his sister the Hon. Annie Cudliffe Lister, of Swinton, to whom the residue of his estate is left. The testator left £5,000 to his estate agent, £2,500 to his valet, and £250 to his groom, Tom Sargent. He expressed his desire to be buried in Masham Churchyard after a medical man has performed some surgical operation and given a certificate that life is extinct; and directed that his carriage horses, riding horses, and racing ponies (except those required by his sister Annie) shall be destroyed within three months of his death and are on no account to be given away or sold.

NOTICES.

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1916 Models \$1,400) (1917 Models \$1,500)
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SHIPPING NEWS.

For Wives and Mothers—
The South African Senate has adopted a motion praying the King to consider the institution of an order to be conferred on wives and mothers throughout the Empire who have given the life of a husband or a son in the war.

Curious Military Coincidence.—News has reached Peterborough of a curious military coincidence. In the recent fighting twin sons of two local families were all wounded on the same day. Private Arthur and Walter Stokes were wounded in the right arm and right leg respectively, while the other twin brothers, Privates J. and H. Fletcher, were each wounded in the left leg.

Tees-Side Developments.—At a meeting of the Tees Conservancy Commissioners recently, sanction was given to the transfer of 21 acres of land at Portrack, Stockton, abutting on the river, to the East Coast Steel Corporation, which is a new company, formed to erect blast furnaces, steelworks, and an extensive shipyard on the site. The project is to be commenced, it is stated, this year, and will involve the expenditure of £5,000,000. A syndicate of northern ironmasters are the promoters of the undertaking.

Objector Wins Appeal.—An appeal by a conscientious objector, Clarence Norman from an order by Mr. Justice Low striking out his action against Lieutenant-Colonel R. Brook on the ground that it was frivolous and vexatious, was allowed recently by the Court of Appeal. Mr. Norman said the action was brought for damages for alleged assault committed upon him by the order of the defendant, as commandant of Wandsworth detention barracks, on various dates in May and June last year. The assault consisted of spitting at the appellant, ordering him to be put in a straight jacket, causing him to be forcibly led, and threatening him.

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Wincarnis the wine of Life. The blood is the mainspring of life, Wincarnis is the key, which winds it by enriching the blood almost instantly.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz.—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101, together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101—445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HONKES, F. J. SCHWARZCOPE, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY
the 7th day of September, 1917,
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THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY
situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.
In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and building in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie' quarters over a Manager's House, Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum.

THE PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

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THURSDAY the 26th July (both
days inclusive), during which
period no transfer of shares can
be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

A N-Interim Dividend of Three
& half Dollars per share
for the six months ending 30th
June 1917 will be payable on
THURSDAY 26th July on which
date Dividend Warrants may be
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Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum; Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

PARKER.—At Saigon, on June 18, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1917.

EXPOSING GERMAN TRICKERY.

One significant point about the new German Chancellor's speech is that it he studiously ignored any direct reference to the "no indemnities or no annexations" formula. In view, however, of Germany's insidious intrigue in Russia, and her affected interest in the International Socialist Congress, which is shortly to meet in Stockholm, it is most gratifying to read of a very pointed exposure by Mr. W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, of this cry of the German Socialists. Working on this policy, Germany would, Mr. Appleton shows, be safe either way, for, if victorious, she could treat any promises in respect of indemnities or annexations as she has already treated other inconvenient pledges, while, if defeated, she could claim to escape all material punishment for the crimes she has committed. That is a very clear analysis of German methods of trickery, and we hope that it will sink well into the minds of those British Socialists who are prepared to give ear to their smooth-tongued German comrades.

The question must have often suggested itself to Britons as to how, if Germany is beaten to her knees, the Huns are to reimburse the Allies for the destruction of material resources and artistic treasures which the latter enjoyed previous to the war. The immediate payment of a sufficient indemnity would naturally be out of the question, since Germany would be economically too weak to stand the strain. But there is another way, and Mr. Appleton points it out when he says it would be neither impossible nor agreeable for the Allies to exact such terms as would keep Germany so occupied in making restitution and reparation that she could have no time, during the present century, to dream of, or prepare for, further military adventures. That is the kind of punishment which must be fastened on to the Huns; it will only be what they richly deserve. But besides the question of indemnifying the Allies in hard cash, there are other respects in which Germany can and must be made to pay for her unpardonable encroachments on the preserves of other nations, and for her utterly barbarous methods of conducting warfare. On the assumption that the German Navy—which, before the war was the second biggest in the world—will, to the end, fear to come out to face the British, there will be the question of what shall be done with that huge array of armed ships which were built for the express purpose of securing for the Fatherland the control of the sea. So long as the German Navy is allowed to remain intact, so long will the future peace of the world be endangered. German naval power as well as German military strength will need to be crushed before the Allies can be said to have completed their work.

There is one other direction, too, in which Germany can be compelled to make reparation for her sins, and that is by the seizure of the German Colonies and of German merchant ships. On the former point, it is practically agreed already that the Allies can never again allow liberated races to fall under the sway of the brow-beating Germans, while in regard to shipping we look to a strict application of the ton-for-ton policy, which, in view of the illegality of submarines as practised by the Hun pirates, would only be the merest justice. But, after all is said and done, no restitution that Germany can make can possibly atone for the trail of destruction, barbarity and terrorism which the German armies have left in their train, or for the thousands of innocent lives which her submarines and airships have foally taken. The Allies can never secure the payment of adequate compensation for those atrocious crimes. But they can punish Germany in righteous wrath for what she has done. And that surely is what they will do.

A Wrong Principle.

Though, from the nature of things, the war is not making the same call on women's labour in Hongkong that it is at Home, yet now and again we are reminded of the growing scarcity of men by the appointment of ladies to positions which are normally held by the opposite sex. The latest instance of this new departure is the appointment of Mrs. Gale to act as Secretary of the Sanitary Board, a post for which, in view of her well-known qualifications, she is no doubt admirably fitted. But, while we have nothing to say against the particular choice made, we fully approve of the stand taken by our contemporary, the *Morning Post*, when it reasonably argues that positions of this kind, as they fall vacant, should be thrown open to the general public. The Government is but the custodian of the public's interests; it is the servant of the ratepayers. Hence, when it becomes necessary to go "outside" in the filling of vacancies, through inability to secure the services of cadets, it should be an unalterable rule that the appointment is advertised and given to the most suitable among those applying for it. That is the course followed by Municipalities at Home, and we see no reason whatever why it should not be adopted here. The appointment in question is a by no means unavoidable one, and we do not doubt that there are dozens of men here who could capably discharge the duties required and who, were the opportunity given them, would be only too glad to offer themselves for the post. Instead of throwing these appointments open to the general public, however, the Hongkong Government prefers to follow other methods, which are wrong in principle and which are out of joint with the spirit of the times in which we live. We sincerely trust that the point involved will be taken note of by those who represent the public on the governing and administrative bodies of the Colony.

More German Mendacity.

Dr. Michaelis, the new German Imperial Chancellor, has made his *début* with a speech that will carry conviction to no-one in any way familiar with the true state of affairs with reference to the belligerents. In plain language, he lies about the condition of the Allies, and the veracity of his statements regarding Germany is extremely doubtful. No-one knows better than he that the Germans did not go to war because of Russia's mobilisation; no-one knows better than he that the rulers of Prussia, and Junkerdom generally, prepared for the war for at least a quarter of a century; and that they made use of the political situation of 1914 to precipitate the war, just as they would have made use of the political situation of 1911, 1912, or 1913 had they been as fully prepared as they were in 1914. The frequency with which the Germans, or rather their Prussian masters, reiterate this lie about the origin of the war is proof of the poverty of their excuses for their vast preparations, their world-wide intriguing before hostilities began, and the vandalism and Hun-like barbarities that have marked their fighting.

A Candid Admission.

The German Chancellor concedes his tissue of falsehoods with a rhetorical peroration which, if it means anything, means that the Germans at last recognise they have much need of moral regeneration. In the words of the Chancellor, it is high time that the Germans were "morally purified and God-fearing," as they are far from that state of grace at present. The new Chancellor had an excellent opportunity of furthering the cause of peace had he been desirous of attaining it by the only means by which it is likely to be attained, namely, by announcing that; as a preliminary step, the Germans are prepared to withdraw from Belgium and France. Instead of using the opportunity, the Chancellor delivered a speech which Mr. Lloyd George very properly describes as a "dexterous facing-all-ways speech." The Premier had no difficulty in exposing its hollowness and of refuting its mendacity. He also proved conclusively that the United Kingdom is less likely to-day than ever to succumb to the submarine menace.

DAY BY DAY.

MANY A LIFE HAS BEEN WASTED
BY PARENTS' PREFERENCES
AND FALSE ESTIMATES OF A
CHILD'S TALENTS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the capture of Gibraltar in 1704.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 6d./18d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Opium Cases.

There were quite a number of cases of opium possession before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, in two instances 90 taels and 13 taels being found. As the Analyst's certificate had not been received, all the cases were adjourned until to-morrow.

A Popular Bandmaster.

We understand that though Bandmaster J. W. Christian, of the 74th Punjabis, is shortly to leave the Colony, the band will remain here. During his stay in the Colony, Bandmaster Christian has made himself very popular, and his conducting has always been much enjoyed whenever the band has appeared in public. His many friends will wish him the best of luck in his new sphere.

Stealing Spent Bullets.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of spent bullets on a military rifle range. A non-commissioned officer stated that the man had previously been warned, but he was found with a hoe, digging the bank for bullets. The metal was very scarce just now. The defendant, who maintained that he had not been warned, was fined \$10, or, in default, 21 days' hard labour.

Conviction Confirmed.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the case in which a Chinese was found taking a bedstead to Canton in which a quantity of opium was concealed, was again heard. The case was previously settled, and a fine of \$2,000 or six months' hard labour was then imposed. On the application of Mr. Leo D'Almeida, the case was re-opened but evidence having been given by Inspector Wilden, his Worship affirmed the previous conviction

imposing the same fine or alternative.

A Marriage Superstition.

When charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to export 100 silver dollars, a Chinese said that the money represented the dowry money of his marriage, and he was taking it back to the country. Mr. J. H. Gardner, for the defence, said there was a superstition that silver as a dowry was a good omen. His Worship thought the defendant did not know much about the law, but fined him \$20. He would make no order about the dollars.

Alleged Drugging.

It has been reported to the police by an accountant, of 18, Bonham Strand, that he sent his foki to collect \$360 from other shops. The foki later reported

that he collected the money, and, as he was going home, he met a man who took him to an eating house in Queen's Road Central. They afterwards went to the Public Gardens, and he was given a cigarette which made him unconscious. He was taken to an English hospital by another man, and when he recovered consciousness, he found that the money was gone.

Died at Wuchow.

Captain J. Hudson, of the s.s. Hoising, wished to thank the following gentlemen who attended the funeral of Mr. James Bruce, Chief Engineer of the

Hoising, who died at Wuchow on 21st instant and was buried the following day:—Mr. Smith, the British Consul; Mr. Earhart, representing the Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Croswell, for arranging the funeral; the Rev. W. Field, who took the service;

the Asiatic Petroleum Company and the Standard Oil Company, for the use of their launches; Dr. Harvey, Captain Jones and Mr.

King, of the s.s. Koowoo; Messrs.

Badley, Tyson, Christoperson,

Kaoe, Johansen and all the other

Europeans who were present.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

10,000,000 Men, 6,000,000
Women.

The House of Commons on June 6 began to consider the Representation of the People Bill in Committee.

It may be recalled that the measure is brought in by the Home Secretary on behalf of the Government, and is based upon the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform. A Unionist member of this body is responsible for some striking figures in relation to the electorates at the period of the last four Reform Bills. Before 1832 there were fewer than 500,000 electors on the register, and the great Reform Bill only doubled the number. The population then was about 24,000,000. When, in 1867, Mr. Disraeli made his memorable "leap in the dark," the population had grown to 30,000,000, and the bill added about 1,500,000 electors to the roll, raising the total to 2,500,000. When the Reform Bill of 1884 was passed the country contained 34,000,000 people, and another 3,000,000 were put upon the register, bringing up the aggregate to 5,500,000.

Thirty-three years have passed since then, and the population has grown to 45,000,000, with an electorate of 8,000,000. By the present measure it is proposed to put a further 2,000,000 men on the register, making 10,000,000 in all. As to the women's franchise, everything depends upon the age agreed to by Parliament. Putting the age at 40 would mean adding 3,000,000 women to the register; 35 would raise the number to 4,500,000. But the Government have reduced the age to 30, and that means putting 6,000,000 upon the roll. Total 10,000,000 men and 8,000,000 women. The woman suffrage proposal, however, is to be left to an open vote of the House. The Government not treating it as an indispensable part of their scheme.

Ministers propose three changes in the method of voting. Either the Bill or the temporary measure, re-enacted year by year, is now intended to make it permanent. Next there is a provision setting up what is called the alternative vote in single-member constituencies, the object of which is to prevent the possibility of a candidate who represents a minority being elected because the votes of the majority are split between the two other candidates. Third alteration is that in a constituency having three or more members the plan of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote shall be put in operation. The aim is to protect minorities from going entirely unrepresented. Upon this detail of the Bill, as upon the woman suffrage proposal, the Government Whips will not be put on, but it is hoped that a substantial measure of agreement will be obtained.

Members sitting for agricultural constituencies are concerned at the manner in which the measure threatens to reduce their representation. Two members will be taken away from both Devon and Cornwall, and other counties in the West will also suffer. This point will be raised by Collop Sanders, who proposed the rejection of the bill on the second reading.

Several grouped boroughs in Wales will lose separate representation, among them Denbigh, Flint, Montgomery and Carmarthen. The Prime Minister sits for the latter.

It is officially announced that at an extraordinary meeting of the Students' Representative Council of the University of London have passed a resolution "protesting most strongly against the proposal to deprive such a democratic and thoroughly representative body as the University of London of its right to return a member to Parliament whilst the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge retain such right; and against the proposal to group the University of London with various provincial universities for the purpose of common Parliamentary representation."

In this connection it may be appropriate to refer to the Borgbjerg incident. Mr. Borgbjerg, a Danish Socialist, went to Borgbjerg, where he had some discussions with the Russian Social Democrats about peace conditions. During this conversation he is reported to have called himself the "emissary of the Scandinavian Socialists, who are supporting the German Government instead of combating it."

It is scarcely necessary to add

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

Is it a "Trap?"

To the *Observer*, a Swedish correspondent writes:

The general suspicion with regard to the Stockholm Conference, and the common view of it in this country as a "trap," is not greatly to be wondered at in face of both the more or less contradictory news sent over the wires from more or less well-informed sources, and the sometimes not very carefully worded expressions used by some of the intending participants in newspaper interviews. We find, for instance, in a provincial English paper of high standing:

"The Stockholm Congress is nothing less than a trap." The delegates who will attend it are but the thinly disguised agents of the German Government, whether they hail from America, Russia, Austria, or Sweden. The trap has been deviously baited, but the representatives of the Labour Party in Great Britain have declined to walk into it. They have refused to accept the invitation to be present at its deliberations, which seem likely to run along in an already carefully grooved channel. Skilful play is being made with the formulas, "No annexations and no indemnities."

It is to be noted that the writer of the words quoted above makes no exception whatever in the case of Hjalmar Branting. And still Hjalmar Branting ought to be above suspicion of having any dark designs in the direction alluded to by this writer and others. To anybody who knows his character and who has followed his career, who has read his speeches and his leading articles, it ought to be clear without a doubt that, strong as may be his wishes for an early peace, he is no one who would lead his great influence to the engineering of a peace that would bear within it the seeds of further conflict in a not too distant future. To speak of him as an advocate of a separate peace between Russia and Germany is ridiculous in the extreme.

It is only necessary to read what Scheidemann thought about Branting's visit to Petrograd, where he went shortly after the revolution on the invitation of the Russian Socialists. Scheidemann says: "Dick is the part which Branting has played in Petrograd. The situation has on this account become still more complicated for us." It certainly does not seem as if the leader of the Majority Socialists in Germany was grateful to Branting for his journey to Petrograd.

But it is not necessary to go to Scheidemann to find Branting thinking about separate peace. Time after time he has given expression to his idea that there can be no question of this. As recently as May 5, he had a very illuminating article in the paper he edits—the *Social Demokrat* (Stockholm)—an article on what he calls "The Misunderstanding among the Socialists in Western Europe." Mr. Branting says here that he can well believe that such misunderstanding should have been created when one sees how the unfortunate expression used in an interview by Mr. Troelstra, the Dutch representative, about a separate peace, which should in some way magnify the way for a general peace, crops up again and again in new interviews. And he continues later on:—

"It is necessary that the delegates in Stockholm, after all that has occurred, or at all events is said to have occurred, should say clearly and unambiguously that they have had nothing to do with any kind of aspirations for a separate peace. The task of the International is to work for a general peace that can be lasting, being built upon the right of the peoples to decide for themselves."

In this connection it may be appropriate to refer to the Borgbjerg incident. Mr. Borgbjerg, a Danish Socialist, went to Borgbjerg, where he had some discussions with the Russian Social Democrats about peace conditions. During this conversation he is reported to have called himself the "emissary of the Scandinavian Socialists, who are supporting the German Government instead of combating it."

It is scarcely necessary to add that Mr. Branting, in the position that he has taken up, has behind him practically the whole rank and file of his party.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

General Sir Herbert Piomer, who yields the hammer in the latest blow on the Hun fortress, is not likely to have his composure ruffled by the magnitude of his achievement. He has the gift of sangfroid in a remarkable degree. During his advance to the relief of Mafeking a shell burst close to the General and his staff. The horses were thrown into panic, and blinding clouds of dust were raised. Amidst the scene of confusion Sir Herbert remained quite unperturbed. Flicking the dust from his clothes, the "Dandy General"

HYDE PARK INVESTITURE.

War Heroes Decorated by the King.

Hyde Park never looked more beautiful than it did on June 2, when the King held an investiture there and decorated heroes from all parts of the Empire.

Altogether 351 decorations were bestowed, including 11 V.C.'s, 9 D.S.O.'s, 11 D.C.S.A.'s, 14 M.C.'s, 109 D.O.M.'s, 55 D.S.M.'s, 116 Military Medals, 3 Meritorious Service Medals, and 11 Red Cross Medals.

For some time before the ceremony began the Park hummed with the sound of motor-cars and ambulances bringing the wounded, and in the streets around Piccadilly there seemed a general pilgrimage to the Park. Immediately behind Knightsbridge Barracks in a large open space was raised a covered platform, from which the King distributed the honours. The platform must have brought memories to the King of his historic Delhi Durbar, for it was constructed on similar lines to the one at which His Majesty received homage from the Indian Princes, though on a less gorgeous scale. A detachment of Life Guards provided the escort, commanded by Major Lord Penrhyn, and the Guard of Honour was furnished by the Scots Guards.

The seats were arranged in a semicircle in front of the platform, and in one part there were a number of wounded soldiers sitting behind a forest of sticks and crutches.

Among the heroes were a number of civilians all dressed in black. There were one or two white-haired old gentlemen and quite a number of old ladies, and they had come to claim at the hands of the King the medals that had been won by near ones who had died in obtaining them. There were twenty-six awards presented to next-of-kin.

On the dais were arranged two gold and plush chairs for the King and Queen, and gold chairs for the other members of the party. The Scots Guards stood with their colours in front of the platform and behind a party of drums and fifes. In the roadway were several breakloads of wounded, and these, as well as others who were wheeled in bath chairs, had provided themselves with small Union Jacks. Half of the seats were allotted to the decorated men.

The King, who was accompanied by the Queen and Princess Mary, drove from the Palace by way of Constitution Hill in a semi-state postillion landau with four bay horses. In attendance were Lady Amphil (Lady of the Bedchamber), Lady Bertha Dawkins (Woman of the Bedchamber), Lieutenant-General the Earl of Donaldson (Gold Stick in Waiting), Lord Stanmore (Lord in Waiting), Admiral Sir Henry Jackson, General Sir Ian Hamilton, A.D.C., and General Sir Wm. Robertson, A.D.C.

Punctually at 2.45 their Majesties drove on to the parade ground. As they drove up the Royal Standard was broken, and this served as the signal for wild outbursts of cheering. For some time His Majesty with the Queen stood acknowledging the salutations, and both appeared to be profoundly touched by the warmth of the reception accorded them.

Then above the cheers broke out the strains of the National Anthem, and the huge crowd fervently joined in singing it. Again the cheering broke out as the King inspected the guard of honour of the Scots Guards.

Their Majesties were received on the parade ground by Field Marshal Viscount French, commanding the Home Forces, and General Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the London District, and were escorted on to the ground by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards under command of Major Lord Penrhyn. A few moments before their arrival Queen Alexandra was welcomed by Lord French, and was conducted to the Royal Pavilion. Other members of the Royal Family were also present, including the Princess Royal, Princess Victoria, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), and Princess Henry of Battenberg.

While the investiture was in progress a squadron of aeroplanes of the R.F.C. manoeuvred over

AFFAIRS IN CANTON.

Arrival of Kwangsi Troops.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 22, as follows:—

In contradistinction to what Dr. Sun Yat-sen said in his recent speech, the Navy is still loyal to the Peking Government, for the latest information shows that when the cruiser Ying Sui left Shanghai with Dr. Sun on board the Vice President despatched a wireless message to the commander blaming him for leaving Shanghai without permission and ordering him to return immediately. On receiving this message, the commander landed Dr. Sun at Swatow and returned to Shanghai, while the gunboat Ho Si, which was at that time stationed at Swatow, conveyed Dr. Sun to Canton. This gunboat also received a wireless message yesterday and has now left for the North.

In the course of a telegram to Shum Chor-huen, Wu Ting-fang and Tang Shao-ji, Dr. Sun Yat-sen reports that he arrived in Canton on the 17th instant and found the public and the military and naval officials anxious to despatch an expeditionary army to the North. He also says the Provincial Assembly has wired to members of Parliament to come to Canton and convoca a Parliament there, and he hopes that the recipients of the telegram will soon announce the date of their departure for the South.

Luk Wing-ting, Military Commissioner of the Two Kwangs, agrees to Dr. Sun's proposals and has arranged for thirty battalions of Kwangsi troops to come to Canton. Four battalions arrived yesterday, two being encamped on White Cloud Hill, one on Koon Yam Hill and the other on Dog's Head Hill.

The Bank of China has decided to deposit its daily balance with the International Bank on the Shamian for safe keeping.

Lottery Tickets.

A Chinese was arrested at Sze Wan Ho Village yesterday, having in his possession 149 Macao lottery tickets. When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, he was fined \$100, or two months' hard labour.

Embezzlement by Salesmen.

The story of how two salesmen of a large tobacconist shop at Yaumati had been systematically robbing their employer was told to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. It was stated by Sergeant Wills that the men had to go out and collect accounts, and although they had only been employed for about a month, one had embezzled over \$200 and the other over \$100. They used to pay in some money, so as not to arouse the suspicions of the master. Both men admitted the embezzlement and offered to pay the money back by instalments. His Worship sentenced them to four months' hard labour each.

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pay the money back by instalments. His Worship sentenced them to four months' hard labour each.

the parade ground, flying in

formations of four, sometimes at a tremendous height and at other times coming quite low.

Each of the heroes as he received his award was loudly cheered, but perhaps the loudest cheers were reserved for the men of the destroyers Swift and Broke. Captain A. M. Peck of the Swift, and Captain E. G. R. Evans of the Broke, each received the D.S.O. Three of the seamen of the Broke, Wm. G. Rawles, Harry Sedgley, and Sidney Clarke, were also decorated, the first receiving the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal and the two latter the Distinguished Service Medals. One officer, Major H. Murray, Australian Infantry, received the V.C. and the D.S.O. and Bar, while Captain Wm. Allen, R.A.M.C., was decorated with the V.C. and the Military Cross. Another officer to receive two decorations was Second Lieut. Fredk. Palmer, of the Royal Fusiliers, who received the V.C. and the Military Medal.

Midshipman Gyles, of the

Broke, was to have received his

D.S.O., but the doctors at Deal

decided that he was not well

enough to bear the journey to

London.

While the investiture was in

progress a squadron of aeroplanes of the R.F.C. manoeuvred over

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph":—Sir—I have received from M. Ribot, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs in the French Cabinet, the following telegram:—"Consul Francais, Hongkong. Priere transmettre vive remerciements du Gouvernement de la Republique a generaux donateurs de la souscription envoyee par votre lettre du 31 Mai;—(Signed): Ribot."

I should feel thankful to you kindly to publish this telegram in your paper as an acknowledgment of the splendid contribution of the Hongkong Colony to the French relief fund for homeless populations in Northern France. Yours, etc., U. R. REAU.

Consel for France, Hongkong, July 23, 1917.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

C. R. C. v. K. C. C.

Much depended on the meeting of the Chinese Recreation Club and Kowloon Cricket Club on the former's courts on Saturday, and expectations of a keen tussle were fully realised. The result was a victory for the C.R.C. by 56 games to 43, the winners thus avenging their recent narrow defeat at Kowloon. Scores:—

Yew Men Team and Moi Hing Kue beat Green and Chanyut 6-5, lost to Abraham and Stalker 3-8, beat Blackburn and Anderson 8-3.

Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pan lost to Green and Chanyut 3-8, lost to Abraham and Stalker 5-8, beat Blackburn and Anderson 8-3. Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung beat Green and Chanyut 8-5, beat Abraham and Stalker 9-2, lost to Blackburn and Anderson 5-6.

As a result of this match C.R.C., K.C.C., and U.S.R.C. tie for first position.

University "A" v. Vanguard Club.

This match was played on Saturday on the University courts, the "Varsity" winning by 55 games to 44. Scores:—

Rom John and Gittins best L. and Lo 7-4; beat Grose and Lock 8-3; beat Manley and Lee 6-5.

Redmond and Brayshaw lost to Lo and Lo 5-6; beat Grose and Lock 7-4; beat Manley and Lee 8-3.

Trafford and Wright best Lo and Lo 6-5; beat Grose and Lock 7-4; lost to Manley and Lee 1-10.

THE NERVOUS AGE.

Has the reader noticed how nervous people have become nowadays? A well-known physician says that half the patients who come to him in these times are nerve starved; and the disorder is growing commoner every month. Restlessness, disturbed sleep and headaches, are only a part of what the patients suffer.

The worst of it is, said the master of a tea house at Yaumati, was walking on Reclamation Street, Yaumati, last evening when a man came up behind him and stole from his pocket bank notes to the value of \$60. When the latter was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the case was adjourned.

The master of a tea house at Yaumati was walking on Reclamation Street, Yaumati, last evening when a man came up behind him and stole from his pocket bank notes to the value of \$60. When the latter was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the case was adjourned.

The worst of it is, said the

doctor, that people in this condition are tempted to fly to drugs.

Morphine, cocaine, opium and similar things have an evil fascination. Others overfeed themselves with fancy foods in the hope of building up their

strength, but the result is that they are only a part of what the patients suffer.

The right way to treat starved nerves is to look to the blood, for a healthy, well-nourished blood-stream feeds the nerves, quickly restoring lost vitality and bringing the mind up to its old power.

Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people owe their wonderful reputation to this power of making new blood—the only thing that will make health nerves.

Free.—The effects of modern life upon the nerves are explained in "Nerves and their Needs," to be had free, if you send a post card to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The world-famous Pills are obtainable from the same address, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8/-, also from chemists everywhere.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage

and

the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK

is

SAFE MILK.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

POOR SEED

cannot produce high-class grain. Merit in printing is like good seed; it must be put into printing before it will produce good results.

KELLY & WASHL

put Merit into everything
they Print

Works: Duddell Street. Phone 1916.

HOT WEATHER HEADACHES.

TO BE LET.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, diepel. Constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, use

PINKETTES

TO BE LET.—BISNEE VILLA on Pokfulam and Jubilee Road. Fully Furnished. Tennis Court and Garden. Apply to:—H. Ruttonjee & Son, 16, Queen's Road Central.

WANTED.

WANTED.—AN experienced LADY TYPIST. State salary required and previous experience. Apply to:—533 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

A Pick Pocket.

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SHIPPING

P.&O.S.N.Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare
and half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports
for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York,
at Special Rates.For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPEROR OF ASIA. EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

10,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin, Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laudry-Gymnasium-Vernanda Cafe.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. MONTEACLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations,
Excellent Tables. Reduced First Class Fare.S.S. "Monteagle" will call at Nagasaki and return
through the East and West Indies.Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection
with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and
the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports
and the West Indies.For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to
Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department.

Hong Kong. TELEPHONE 42.

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent
Hong Kong.**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

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Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, June 15, 1917. Agents.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
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Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co. Canton
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ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL No. 1063. DES VIEUX BOIS.

DE VIEUX BOIS.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
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FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1st Chester Road. Phone No. 1590.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailing from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:-

York Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15, at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12, at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Oct. 10, at noon.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHES & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:- Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 141.
Chester Road.HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 23rd JULY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Faifshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

TUESDAY, 24th JULY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Faifshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan. Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai. Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 29th JULY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
"TAISHAN".

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI".

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the -
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
Kwai Tsing, Kowloon (Opposite the Kowloon Ferry).

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J. L.	24 July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	27 July
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.	Y. K.	1 Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Gontoer	J.C.J. L.	1 Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Tonyo M.	T. K. K.	10 Aug.
Venezuela	P. M. S.	15 Aug.	
Rindjani	J.C.J. L.	15 Aug.	
Sado M.	N. Y. K.	23 Aug.	
Nippon M.	T. K. K.	25 Aug.	
China	P. M. S.	5 Sept.	
Shinjo M.	T. K. K.	7 Sept.	
Ecuador	P. M. S.	12 Sept.	
Vondel	J.C.J. L.	12 Sept.	
Persia M.	T. K. K.	22 Sept.	
Koninkin	J.C.J. L.	26 Sept.	

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	24 July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	24 July
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	24 July
Tientsin	Chipehing	J. M. Co.	25 July
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	26 July
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	26 July
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	28 July
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	28 July
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	29 July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	31 July
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	4 Aug.
Kobe	Tijapans	J.C.J. L.	5 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	9 Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	17 Aug.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.	
Aitken S.	Joseph E. M.
Adie T.	Johnson P. K.
Bellios Mrs. E. R.	Kay Dr. F. T.
Bartlett R. M.	Kitching E. J.
Barker W. L. L.	Lavalles G. Guidon
Brough Capt. & Mrs. C.	Lauritsen Mr. & Mrs. C.
Butting S. T.	Linhard A.
Baxter Mr. & Mrs. H.	Leiria Mr. & Mrs. J. J.
Bellios Mrs. E. R.	Lonsdale S.
Birbeck R. M.	Ludia G.
Birbeck R. M.	McInnes Mrs. T. R. E.
Brownell W. G.	Merecki J.
Book C. H.	Mariott Dr. O.
Costello G. E.	Molden H.
Caldron L. A.	Mayhew J. W.
Cameron O. E.	Nicolson J. S.
Cawford F. M.	Noon J. S.
Cappleman D. E.	Potter H.
Courtney J. D.	Pearson Mr. & Mrs. A.
Donnelly D. E.	Pratt F. W.
Davenport Mr.	Reay Miss F. A.
"Mrs. W. B."	Read G. V.
Davis Mrs. F. E.	Rice A. de
Dowley W. A.	Square Miss A.
Fasse J.	Slaade Mrs. A.
Fetterley H. M.	Sorenson A. S.
Guthrie G. M.	Smith Mr. & Mrs. W. G.
Gilmour Capt. A. F.	Smith R. B.
Gill Capt. E. B.	Spence A. C.
Hodges Mrs. A. E.	Todd A. L.
Hodge W. J.	Tompson C. P.
Hannibal Mr. & Mrs. W. A.	Thompson F. G.
Hannibal Mr. & Mrs. W. A.	Thomas A. L.
Hopke A. Sheldon	Tenberker Mrs. M.
Hope L.	Vallis Mrs. T. de
Harper G.	Wood G. G.
Hidden Mr. & Mrs. Ellis	Ward Mr. & Mrs. J. G.
Hamilton J. S.	Wolffert C. F.
Eay Capt. J. M.	Watts W. T. Evans
Innes Capt. R.	Ward L. A.
Joseph E. M.	Ward E.
Jourel R. de	Wiseman W.

PEAK HOTEL.

Blair D. K.	MacIntyre Mr. & Mrs. Neil
Boon Mr. & Mrs. C.	Macaulay R. A. M. C.
Cary Mr. & Mrs. F. W.	Lat & Mrs. H. M. C.
Cossart Mr. & Mrs. L. A.	Messer Hon C. McI. Mathos Mr. & Mrs. Vieira de
Cook Miss S.	Douglas Capt. & Mrs. Perkins T. L.
Darling R. E. Col.	Darling Robert Mr. & Mrs. Dubois Sir W. Regs. Smith Findlay Mr. & Mrs. A.
Dunkier Mr. & Mrs. W. W.	Dubois Sir W. Regs. Smith Findlay Mr. & Mrs. V.
Dubois Capt. & Mrs. W. W.	Fowler Deeman Skinner Miss
Gillian C. E.	Gillian C. E.
Gaudet Mr. & Mrs. G.	Gaudet Mr. & Mrs. Veutris Gon
Hale Mr. & Mrs. S. A.	Hale Miss & Mrs. Veltman Mr. & Mrs. Hinchliffe Miss
Hoch Mr. & Mrs. S. A.	Hoch Mr. & Mrs. Ward Lt Col John Ward Mr. & Mrs. Ellis M. P.
Hemmings Mrs.	Hemmings Ward Mr. & Mrs. Dumford Littaye A.
Kadoorie Sir Ellis J. N.	Kadoorie Sir Ellis J. N.
Lembellet Mr. & Mrs. Wood Mr. & Mrs. Wettion G. E.	Lembellet Mr. & Mrs. Wood Mr. & Mrs. Wettion G. E.
Littaye A.	Littaye A. Young Col.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Hongkong Office of the China Mail Steamship Company, is in receipt of a telegram from San Francisco advising that the ss. CHINA, Voy. 5 Home, arrived at that port on Friday morning July 21st, 1917.

NOTICES.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.	
Almond Mrs. R. F.	Manners Mr. & Mrs. McFynn Capt. & Mrs. Miller J. O.
Anderson J. C. F.	Nathan Mrs. Nathans Mrs.
Brennan G.	Parsons Mr. & Mrs. Parsons Mr. & Mrs. Clark D.
Budge W.	Pearson Mr. & Mrs. Pirie Mr. & Mrs. Richardson Mr. & Mrs. C. E.
Bugby W. J.	Routh W. M.
Cheung Mr. & Mrs. T. S.	Sleight E. M.
Costello G. E.	Stevens Mrs. Stevens Mr. & Mrs. Wm.
Carson C. W.	Stewart Mrs. Stewart Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Clark D.	Shaw Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Taylor Mrs. Thomas J. R. Underwood Mr. & Mrs. Morley W.

SAFES - - Herring Hall Marvin.

Latest Improved Steel Fireproof.

SCALES - - Howe.

The Standard of Excellence & Reliability.

STOVES - - Southard Robertson.

Fitted for Coal or Wood Fuel.

(Cooking) MUSTARD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

4 DES VŒUX ROAD

Telephone No. 1186

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE RUSSIAN FRONTS.

Troops Still Lacking Stability.

London, July 21.

A wireless Russian official message says: The enemy artillery firing is intense south-westward of Dvinsk. The enemy made a further offensive in the direction of Tarnopol. Our troops, lacking stability and elsewhere, not obeying commands, continued to retire, but paused in the evening on the line Kremov-Hiadku-Pokropovna-Vybutov. We repulsed several attacks in the region of Novitsa. The enemy occupied a height north-eastward of the village. The enemy attacked at the confluence of the Rinnik and Serezh and a Hungarian counter-attack restored the situation.

Germans Report Advances.

London, July 21.

Pursuing the Russians, we crossed the Zwozow-Tarnopol road on both sides of the Jezernia on a width of forty kilometres. The Russians are burning villages and causing great destruction. Further fighting is expected. The Austro-Hungarians recaptured the positions northward of Brzezany just on the 1st. Russian attacks on the Daneser broke down. We drove the enemy out of Babin and stormed the high positions of Novitsa. Artillery activity has increased from Stoczek to the Battle. Russo-Hungarians are more active on the lower Bereth.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A German Report.

London, July 21.

A wireless German official report states that artillery firing in Flanders has raged, only temporarily decreasing in violence. It has also increased on the La Bassée Canal, at Lens, and on the Scarpe. Strong enemy reconnoitring advances have been unsuccessful.

Great Artillery Battle.

London, July 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There is great activity by the enemy's artillery on the Lombardizy sector. Our aeroplanes successfully bombed four aerodromes and an important railway junction where a large explosion was caused. We brought down three and drove down six enemy machines. Four of our machines are missing.

VALENCIA DECLARES WAR.

Madrid, July 22.

A state of war has been proclaimed by Valencia.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Great Speech in the Queen's Hall.

London, July 21.

Speaking at the Belgian Independence Day feast at Queen's Hall, London, Mr. Lloyd George said that Belgium for three years had suffered humiliation, servitude and anxiety, but at the end Belgium would be greater than ever. Her deliverance was surely coming—(Loud applause)—and France and Great Britain and Civilisation held that when it does come it must be complete. (Cheers). Turning to the German Chancellor he asked what hope of an honourable peace it contained! It was dexterous, facing all ways. It was the speech of a man awaiting the military issue. Let the Allied bear that in mind. (Hear, hear). There were phrases in the speech that the German military powers will understand, phrases about the making of the frontiers of Germany secure. That phrase annexed Alsace and Lorraine and had drenched Europe with blood since 1914. That phrase, if they dare, will annex Belgium and Courland and again precipitate Europe in a welter of blood within a generation unless it is wiped out on the battlefields of Europe.

The speech contained phrases for democratic minds. For example members of the Reichstag are to get offices but will not be ministers, only clerks. (Laughter). After saying that on the whole the Chancellor's speech meant that the military party had won at the moment he proceeded to reaffirm that the form of Germany's Government is Germany's own affair, but what manner of Government we can trust to make peace with was our business. (Hear, hear). Democracy is in itself a guarantee of peace and if you cannot get it in Germany then we must secure other guarantees as a substitute. The Chancellor's speech showed that Germany for the moment elected for war. Belgium was not even mentioned.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

PREMIER'S REPLY TO GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Its phraseology was full of menace to Belgium. It makes the German frontier secure, that is it takes Metz and Strassburg and will take Liege and control Antwerp in order to secure German economic interests. The determination of the Allies is that Belgium must be restored as a free and independent people. (Loud cheers)—not as a protectorate. Its sceptre must be Belgian, its sword must be Belgian, its scabbard must be Belgian, its soul must be Belgian. (Loud cheers). I have read Dr. Michaelis' speech in my duty once, twice, thrice to seek anything from which I could hope to end this bloody struggle and I see in it a sham independence of Belgium, a sham democracy of Germany, a sham peace for Europe, and I say Europe has not sacrificed millions of her gallant sons to re-establish soil consecrated by their blood as a mere sanctuary for stain. (Loud cheers).

Dr. Michaelis tries to dope his people with illusions. Germany will find that these, like others, will be dispelled. The harassing six weeks, that's gone. (Laughter). The circumvention of the blockade by opening the road to Baghdad, that's gone. Zepp raids, where are they now? It's Turks and U boats, both equally barbarous, and good company for each other. Owing to the submarines we are told we cannot last much longer. I am sorry to disillusion Dr. Michaelis at the outset of his career but truth compels me. Gradually but surely we are increasing our production and diminishing our losses at sea. Although our apprehensions were great for the summer months we gradually decreased the losses. For example comparing the three weeks of July with the corresponding period of April we did not lose half the number of ships. (Loud cheers). That is not all. We will turn out in 1917 four times the number of ships as in 1916. (Cheer). In the last two months of 1917 we will turn out as many ships as we did during the whole of last year. (Loud cheers). I want to give these figures to the Chancellor so as to help him to give a right interpretation to his own statement. (Loud laughter). We will turn out in 1918 six times more than in 1916. (Cheers). We are a slow people, not quick in taking up, but rather difficult to beat when we begin. The Germans underrated our intelligence, industry and determination, but they will starve us—they have said so. (Laughter). I am sorry, but as Premier I must again tell the truth. Far from starving us, owing to the exertions of the Food Controller, and the Shipping Controller the food supply for 1917-1918 on the basis of present consumption is secured. (Loud cheers). We are arranging a programme of cultivation that will make 1918 secure even if the losses are increased. I do not want the Germans to harbour delusions that they are going to put us out of the fight till liberty has been re-established throughout the world.

The Premier next referred to the Chancellor's statement that America had not "ships to bring an army across." He reminded Dr. Michaelis that Germany once said that Britain had not an army. If Britain, while maintaining, equipping and even building up equipment for an army of millions, and while maintaining the largest navy in the world, can organise herself in the third year of an exhausting war to turn out millions of tons of new shipping, is America, with twice our population and endless natural resources, going to be beaten for the lack of effort. I predict that if Dr. Michaelis survives, he will form a different opinion and make a different speech and that is the one we are awaiting and fighting for. A great German newspaper the other day said Germany was fighting for freedom and the independence of the Fatherland. That was never true and is less true to-day than ever. The free Germany is the better we like it. Her rulers not the Allies are the enemies of the freedom of Germany. We could make peace with a free Germany but we cannot with a Germany dominated by autocracy. (Cheers). Since the Russian revolution and the Russian offer to concede the independence of nations under the Russian flag the last shadow of pretence of Germany, fighting for freedom has vanished. It is now a struggle between a group of democratic freemen and a group of nations governed by military autocracy. That is the whole thing. The Premier concluded: There has been a more significant change announced a few hours ago than the substitution of Dr. Michaelis for Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg; namely that the brilliant young Russian statesman, the outstanding figure of the revolution, the man whose inspiration regenerated and revived Russian military power, has succeeded to the leadership of the Russian democracy. (Cheers). In the coming great struggles in the east and west every German soldier must know in his heart that if he falls he is dying for military autocracy. Fighting for free peoples on the contrary every Belgian, French or Russian knows that he is risking his life for the freedom and independence of his native land. Every British, American or Portuguese soldier knows he is fighting side by side with the others for international right and justice in the world. It is that growing conviction more than the knowledge of our own undivided resources which gives them and us heart to go on fighting to the end, knowing that the future of mankind is in our trust to maintain and defend. (Loud cheers).

"THE CAMEOS."

Season Opens at the Victoria Theatre.

At the Victoria Theatre on Saturday evening, "The Cameos," a "Comedy, Concert Party" from South Africa, received a very cordial welcome on the occasion of their first appearance before a Hongkong audience. "The Cameos" are a party of nine—four ladies and five gentlemen; one of whom, Miss Peggy Ross, was unable to be present on Saturday owing to serious indisposition—and they are a very "merry and bright" party, with plenty of talent and a thoroughly delightful conception of how to present it in the most artistic manner. The programme was extremely varied and such as to appeal to all tastes. In Miss Lilian Gascoigne and Mr. Athol Tier the party has two exceptionally clever artists. The former possesses a truly beautiful rich and full voice, which it is a very great pleasure to hear, and in her singing of "There's a Land" and "A Perfect Day" she delighted all. Mr. Tier is a distinctly original comedian, and probably the most whimsical character sketch artist ever seen in Hongkong. His description of the country bumpkin was the drollest item of the programme. His singing of "The Police will surely get Me" was likewise very funny, while his dancing was the acme of eccentricity. Miss Lyle Jeffries possesses a good soprano voice and uses it well, as she proved in the duet, "If you were the only Girl," with Mr. Gerald Osborne. Both sang this popular song as it ought to be sung. The items by Miss Rhoda Windram were also very enjoyable, particularly her impersonation of a little girl. Mr. Malcolm Prentiss, as a solo violinist, and Mr. Jack Kershaw, at the piano, also contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening. Among the "mischievous" items of the programme was the "Society Skit" by Miss Windram and Mr. Charles Kite, in which both were exceedingly amusing. "The Cameos" give a genuinely clever and bright entertainment, and are well worth hearing.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 7, amounted to 66,003 tons and the sales during the period to 43,051 tons.

Word Against Word.

When a Chinese was charged with gambling before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, he said that he was standing near a gateway when he was arrested. He neither saw any man gambling nor did he take part. The Chinese constable said that he picked up \$2.00 and the defendant tried to run away with the others but was caught. His Worship remarked that it was only "one man" who "wielded" against another and he would discharge the defendant.

CANTON GAMBLING.

Military Commanders as Monopolists.

Our Canton correspondent says, it is reported that the fantastical monopoly has been granted to the Military Commanders who have joined together as a Company under the name of Chap Sing, giving Li Wing-kong's name as monopolist. The monopoly is granted for a term of three years, for a sum of \$6,000,000, to be paid in monthly amounts of \$500,000 each, besides monthly payments in advance. The so-called gambling merchants will now apply to the Company for the privilege of establishing gambling houses in the various sections. In this way, the revenue will be paid to the Government by the Military Commanders, who, after deducting soldiers' pay, will hand the proceeds to the Provincial Treasury, and there will thus be no interference by the soldiers.

CONSOLATION.

By way of Art.

C. Lewis Hind writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—We who are always studying art, and always writing about it, are apt to become fancifully exclusive. We forget in our passion for vision and technique, that art originally, in the hands of a Homer or a Giotto, was merely a method of telling a story, chiefly of heroism and religion. Add sentiment and that is still the relation of the great world to art. The maker of pictures was originally a craftsman, like the cutter of jewels, and the makers of buildings. This simple issue was confused because some of the makers of pictures in Italy happened to be men of great genius. Art became deified and the splendour still suffuses the career of artist. But artists are very few. Painters are very many. When these makers of pictures show vision they are on the threshold of being artists. Vision, like the stars, differs in glory. It is my way in this art month to collect enthusiasm about pictures, because enthusiasm is not begotten unless some measure of vision has been passed on from the painter. General Sausi said of "The Silent Witness," by Herbert Schmalz, at the Royal Academy, showing the transfigured Christ appearing in a ruined church where the wounded lie, "That is a most beautiful picture. It is the vision many a man has seen." Somebody else came to me and said, "Why did you not write about J. C. Dollman's 'Anno Domini 1917' (the figure of Christ looking with grief on the little crosses that strew the fields of France)? It is the most searching and seething commentary on civilisation. It haunts me." A third whispered with tears in his eyes, "I thank God for Lady Butler's 'Eye Right.' This picture is at the Leicester Galleries, and shows a small company of men saluting a wayward oratrix as they plod through the hilly roads of France. So pictures can uplift, purge and console through the story they tell. Atmosphere and colour, light and air, can also shift a mood. Mr. Wilson Steer's "Bridgwater," at the New English Art Club, is not a picture of a place; it is a hymn to colour, so it sings me into gladness. Miss Dorothy Litchfield's "Magician," an inch of land and a mile of sky, is a canticle in praise of light and air. Mr. Milne's "Flight Into Egypt" is practically the same composition as Giotto's fresco on the walls of the Arca Chapel, Padua, painted over 600 years ago. That is neither here nor there. Mr. Milne has revitalised the scene in a story of pure colour, making them a joy. Such pictures bring consolation. Perhaps they would not please General Smuts, but I have been trained to like such things, and nothing brings me more pleasure than to see them.

Where spring is not fail,
To find where die nothing,
And ended fail,
And a few little blow,

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA'S POLITICAL DISORDERS.

Petrograd, July 20.
The anarchists have abandoned their last citadel of Durnovo Villa and most of the workmen have resumed work.

London, July 20.
A telegram from Petrograd states that the Minister of Railways has resigned.

Petrograd, July 21.
M. Lvoff has resigned and M. Kerensky has been appointed Premier.

M. Kerensky temporarily retains the position of War Minister.

C. Tseretelli has been appointed Minister of the Interior retaining the post of Minister of Telegraphs.

M. Nekrasoff has been provisionally appointed Minister of Justice.

Petrograd, July 21.
The loyalist troops and the Cossacks are angry at M. Lenin being allowed to escape. They have reluctantly released several of the notorious Maximalists at the pressing instance of the Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. It is hoped that M. Kerensky who has returned to Petrograd will initiate prompt and stern representative measures.

Petrograd, July 21.
The lawyer, M. Koslovsky, an alleged agent of the German General Staff, has been arrested.

M. Lenin is reported to have gone to Kronstadt disguised as a sailor.

London, July 21.
Well-informed persons in London are not surprised at the changes in the Russian Government. It is recognised that the recent Ministerial resignations rendered the position of Prince Lvoff very difficult. It is believed that M. Kerensky's appointment as Prime Minister is a good step. He is described as a Russian Cromwell. It is sincerely hoped that he will be able to stop the isolated cases of unwillingness to fight at the front.

Petrograd, July 21.
Prince Lvoff's resignation followed a stormy Cabinet meeting which lasted till dawn. M. Kerensky, who had just returned from the front, criticised the handling of the recent situation by the Ministers and the Military Authorities, and declared that they should have used the fullest powers to suppress mutiny. He was about to dismiss the Commandant of Petrograd, but refrained on learning that the Ministers were wholly responsible. M. Kerensky intends arresting all who are guilty of having relations with Germany. Already several notorious Maximalists have been arrested. The whereabouts of M. Lenin are unknown. Mutinous regiments will be disbanded. Further troops have arrived from the front. The State Bank and other banks have re-opened.

Helsingfors, July 20.

The first sitting of the autonomous Finnish Diet asked the present Administration to retain office pending reorganisation.

GERMAN POLITICS.

London, July 20.
In the Reichstag the Left and Centre loudly applauded the result of the vote on the peace resolution, in moving which Herr Fehrenbach, of the Centre, declared that if the enemy refused the outstretched hand the Germans would show the world that they were unconquerable.

Herr Scheidemann said that the majority of the Socialists were opposed to submarinism as it was doing more harm than good. If the enemy refused the peace offer the Germans would continue to fight. He declared that Prussian electoral reform must come this Autumn.

Herr von Payer, the leader of the South German People's Party, said that the resolution was not a peace offer but was a well thought out declaration to which Marshal von Hindenburg also subscribed. The introduction of the parliamentary system for the Empire must be most seriously considered.

Count Westarp, Conservative, regretted the resolution, which, he said, did not conduce to the strengthening of the Army or the nation's will to keep on with the war. Peace would only be obtained on the battlefield.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY SITUATION.

London, July 20.
A wireless Russian official message states: There is lively artillery activity in the direction of Vilna. The enemy persistently attacked twenty miles to the south of Brody. At first all the attacks were repulsed but one regiment between Batkov and Manajov left the trenches and voluntarily retired with the result that the neighbouring units were forced to retire, and also giving the enemy an opportunity to develop his success. Our failure was largely due to the influence of Extremists. Several detachments on being ordered to support their comrades held meetings and discussed the advisability of obeying orders. Some refused to obey and the efforts of the Commanders and Committees were fruitless.

The Austrians and Germans occupied a portion of the first line to the east of Braslav, also at Bludniki and westward of Halica. The enemy resumed the offensive on July 17 and captured a height southward of Novos. Our cavalry and infantry drove back the enemy and restored the position.

London, July 20.

A wireless German official message states: We advanced between the Sereth and Zolotilka through three strong zones of defence. The enemy suffered sanguinely and retreated in disorder. We made prisoners of few thousand. There is increased artillery activity at Jacobstadt, Dunaburg, Smorgon, on the Stockhod - and between the Zolotilka and the Dreister. We repulsed the Russians near Novica.

London, July 21.

A German evening official message states: Between the Sereth and the Strypa we are closely pursuing the retreating enemy.

London, July 21.

A German communiqué says: Supplementary reports show that on the 17th inst., when the enemy seized the height south of Kaluz, one of our regiments retired. General Prince Gagarin, commanding in the district, seeing the critical situation thus created, immediately moved forward a battalion of the Ukhoff regiment, which energetically attacked. Simultaneously General Gagarin threw into the attack on both flanks the Daghestanian, Circassian and Kabardian regiments.

The attackers bore with them the before-mentioned retiring Russian regiment. This changed the situation. The enemy fled in disorder and our former position was restored.

Petrograd, July 21.

Despatches indicate that an intense artillery battle is in progress on the Smorgon-Knevo sector where the Germans have massed hundreds of guns.

THE CAPTURE OF GERMAN MERCHANTMEN.

The Hague, July 20.
The Government has called the attention of the British Government regarding the merchantmen affair of July 16 and expresses confidence that the British Government will give complete satisfaction for the occurrence according to International Law.

Copenhagen, July 21.

In the Reichstag, Herr Kriegs of the Foreign Office announced that Germany had requested the Dutch Government to demand and obtain an apology and reparation for the violation of the Dutch territorial waters with an assurance against a recurrence and also the immediate restoration of the German ships and cargoes seized by the British destroyers, compensation for those sunk and damaged, compensation for the wounded German seamen and for the families of the killed.

Herr Kriegs added that the Dutch Government had already before this intimated its intention to demand satisfaction of Great Britain and had also promised that the Dutch fleet would do its utmost to prevent repetition. The Dutch Government subsequently replying to Germany's demand said that it had already sent a sharp note to Britain.

Herr Kriegs concluded that Germany was convinced that Holland would emphatically demand full amends for the outrage.

The Reichstag adjourned until September 26.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

London, July 21.
Mr. Lloyd George replies to Dr. Michaelis today.

The papers are unanimous in regarding Dr. Michaelis's speech as a declaration of a fight to a finish. They state that the Allies will unhesitatingly accept the challenge and then can afford to calmly watch the struggle of autocracy to keep its head above the rising democratic flood.

Copenhagen, July 21.

A message from Berlin says this morning's comments on Dr. Michaelis's speech are coloured by political tendencies.

"Forward" has declared that he has not acknowledged facts nor has he adopted the Reichstag's peace programme. He gives the impression that he is laiterally seeking his way.

The Centre Party organ says that Dr. Michaelis steers a middle course, while the Conservative "Deutsche Tages Zeitung" though sympathetic towards Dr. Michaelis prefers to wait and see.

FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

London, July 20.

A French communiqué says: The German attempts to extend the slight advantage gained yesterday between the California and Casements Plateaux were equally vain and moreover energetic counter-attacks enabled us to surround the pocket in which the enemy penetrated. We hold the entire crest of the plateau. The enemy still remains in a space of six hundred metres and is clinging to the northern edge of the plateau where were our first line positions which the bombardment completely destroyed. We made prisoners of a score of guardshen.

London, July 21.

A Russian communiqué says: Supplementary reports show that on the 17th inst., when the enemy seized the height south of Kaluz, one of our regiments retired. General Prince Gagarin, commanding in the district, seeing the critical situation thus created, immediately moved forward a battalion of the French Winterberg positions to the north of Grasone making prisoners of 375.

Heavy nocturnal counter-attacks forced us to abandon some trenches.

London, July 21.

A French communiqué says: Enemy attacks or attempted attacks followed very violent bombardments at many points in the sectors Cerny, Hurtebise, Cracine and north of Bray-en-Laonnois, but the accurate fire and vigilance of our troops caused their plans to fail. The enemy's attack was carried out with strong force south-east of Cerny. They twice penetrated our advanced trench front for 250 metres. On each occasion a vigorous counter-attack completely drove them out. We broke up with heavy losses powerful enemy concentrations for attack between Hurtebise and California Plateau.

London, July 21.

Sir Douglas Haig reports: We raided last night Greenland Hill, northwards of Roex. The garrison hurriedly withdrew on our approach. We also successfully raided south-east of La Bassée and southward of Armentières where German positions were entered on a wide front. We repulsed raiders northward of Haynecourt Wood and they invariably lost tactical cohesion.

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Herr Kriegs added that the Dutch Government had already before this intimated its intention to demand satisfaction of Great Britain and had also promised that the Dutch fleet would do its utmost to prevent repetition. The Dutch Government subsequently replying to Germany's demand said that it had already sent a sharp note to Britain.

Herr Kriegs concluded that Germany was convinced that Holland would emphatically demand full amends for the outrage.

The Reichstag adjourned until September 26.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

THE NAVY'S SPLENDID WORK.

London, July 21.
Sir Edward Carson, on receiving the Freedom of the City of Belfast, referred to the nation's ignorance of the Admiralty's work. It angered him to see big newspaper headlines saying "What is the Navy doing?" Such writers did not recognise that the Navy was policing at least 200,000,000 square miles of the sea and they did not realise that every month of food we ate was due to the Navy's ceaseless exertions. He had never encountered more able, more courageous, more determined or more loyal men than those of the Navy. Contrary to common practice, the Navy loathed and detested advertisement.

Sir Edward proceeded that the nation longed for peace but would never agree to it while Prussianism reared its head above water longing to trample underfoot the liberties inherited through long ages.

Referring to Dr. Michaelis's speech Sir Edward said it sounded hollow. If the Germans wanted peace we were prepared to treat with them to-morrow. Not with Prussianism but with the best of the German nation and as an earnest of our sincerity that we did not want to acquire territory or do violence to others let them first of all agree to withdraw their troops behind the Rhine and show contrition towards the humanity of the invaded territories and then we would willingly negotiate and see what could be done for the salvation of the world evermore and its release from the terrors of war.

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Trams, Low Level s. \$9.10
Trams, Peak, old n. cts. 90
Laundries b. \$2.40
U. Waterboats b. \$13
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Wan-Powells n. \$6.50
Morning Posts n. \$2.9

NOTES.

CORRECTED TO MOON MONDAY

JULY 23, 1912.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,

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Tel address: Broker.

BRITISH AERIAL SUPREMACY.

London, July 20.

The Reichstag passed the third reading, without discussion, of the War Credits for fifteen milliard Marks. The Independent Socialists voted against it.

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The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 27th July, 1917,
commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 1 Ashley Road (ground floor), Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Also

1 American Ice Chest
On view from Thursday, the 26th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 28th July,
1917.

commencing at 11 a.m.,
at No. 15 Cameron Terrace,
Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

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1 American Ice Chest
On view from Friday, the 28th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
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GEO. P. LAMMERT,
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Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding £50.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jebsen & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

One Lot.

The property consists of:—
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The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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Sale of the Steamer—Her Hull, Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Machinery, Boilers and everything connected therewith, as they may lie at Pratas Reef off Hongkong.

CONDITIONS OF TENDER

(1) Tenders are invited for the wreck. The wreck is sold as it lies, and no responsibility is taken by vendors for any damage or defect whatsoever that may now or may hereafter exist.

(2) Intending tenderers must deposit at Shanghai or Hongkong the sum of Mex. \$5,000 with Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., agents of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, who will issue deposit receipts.

(3) All tenders should reach the office of Messrs. the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Shanghai or Hongkong, not later than the 24th July, 1917, or the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, not later than the 25th July, 1917.

(4) Tenders will be opened at the office of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, at 3 P.M. 25th July, 1917. Buyers will not be admitted.

(5) The vendors are not bound to accept the highest or any tender, but have the liberty to call for entirely fresh tenders, or to sell the wreck in any other way they may think fit. In the event of identical tenders, vendors reserve their rights of acceptance or rejection.

(6) Should the company notify the acceptance of any tender, the sale is thereby concluded on the conditions set forth herein and such buyers' deposit is appropriated as bargain money and in part payment of purchase.

(7) The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to vendors not later than 25th July 1917; in default of which the contract is considered cancelled and the bargain money is forfeited.

(8) On a tender being accepted the delivery of the wreck is effected and, thereupon, it is at the risk and expense of the buyers.

(9) No interest will be allowed on tenderers' deposits, which will be refused to unsuccessful tenderers on or before the 28th July 1917 and only in exchange for the original deposit receipt.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1917.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LIMITED.

Agents,
The Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Abebonomke, Str. Hokuto Maru from Semarang.
Besnring Professeur, from Hanoi.

Daienkon, from Semarang.
Hirajima, c/o Mitsui, from Sourabaya.

Jacks Mra, from Manila.
Kinchohdoe, from Sourabaya.

Nakaseku Iwatai, Matsubara, from Thursday Is.

Okuda, Wanda Hotel, from Taipan.

Ossorio, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Turner, King Edward Hotel, from Nutfield.

Syphes, Princess Juliana, from Singapore Radio.

J. M. Beck, Superintendent,

Hongkong, Ju'y 19, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 10.30—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased considerably at Foochow and Ningpo, moderately from Fuzhou to Hongkong, and slightly over Indo-China and the Philippines. It has decreased slightly at Weihaiwei and Labuan.

The typhoon is now shown as a large, probably shallow, depression over China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.42 inch Total since January 1st, 45.16 inches against an average of 47.35 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds moderate; occasional rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same.
3 South coast of China between HK and Lamock	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between HK and Hainan	The same as No. 1.
5 China Coast Meteorological Register.	July 23, 2 a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.
Foostock	6	55	74	95	20
Macau	5	55	74	95	20
Hakodate	5	55	74	95	20
Kochi	5	55	74	95	20
Nagasaki	5	55	74	95	20
Fukien	5	55	74	95	20
Osaka	5	55	74	95	20
Naha	5	55	74	95	20
Ishigaki	5	55	74	95	20
Bonin Is.	5	55	74	95	20
Whampoa	6	55	74	95	20
Hankow	5	55	74	95	20
Ichang	5	55	74	95	20
Kinkiang	5	55	74	95	20
Changsha	5	55	74	95	20
Shanghai	5	55	74	95	20
Gulf of Tonkin	5	55	74	95	20
Gulf of Siam	5	55	74	95	20
Gulf of Thailand	5	55	74	95	20
Capo Basso	5	55	74	95	20
Amoy	5	55	74	95	20
Swallow	5	55	74	95	20
Taihoku	5	55	74	95	20
Taichu	5	55	74	95	20
Tainan	5	55	74	95	20
Kochin	5	55	74	95	20
Edo	5	55	74	95	20
Ido	5	55	74	95	20
Surigao	5	55	74	95	20
Gram	6	55	74	95	20
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